

IRISH SEEKING PEACE IF BASED ON JUSTICE, ASSERTS DE VALERA

President of Republic Is
Hopeful of Results From
the Conferences Now
Going On.

HAND OUT TO ULSTER

Leader Tells Correspondent
for 'New York Herald' That
Any Fair Autonomy Will
Be Granted.

SENDS A MESSAGE TO U. S.

Smuts and Craig Won't Attend
To-day's Dublin Conference
—De Valera Balks at
London Invitation.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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DUBLIN, July 7.—The British Government will find no lack of good will on the part of the Irish for peace Eamon De Valera told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day in an informal interview. He was asked how he felt about the prospects for peace and said:

"It all depends upon whether the British Government really desires peace and whether it has the will to seek a peaceful solution, which is one based on right and justice. If it does it will find that the Irish people will display good will toward their representatives."

De Valera, who was besieged by callers, at the Mansion House to-day positively refused to make any statement regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. It is not believed De Valera is ready to go to London on the present basis of negotiations, although it is said that if very liberal proposals are made he might submit them to the Irish people.

During an intimate talk De Valera seemed to indicate that he entertains considerable hope of the outcome of the peace negotiations. He was bristling with energy, despite the tired look that came to his face.

Some Questions Evaded.

The Irish "President" said he could not answer questions regarding the visit here of Gen. Smuts and of Sir Arthur Craig, Ulster Premier, to London, and what they might determine there when they met. But despite this reticence he was frank in wishing the American people to understand the delicacy of his position in the present crisis.

In addition to his general reply as to the prospects of peace he answered the following questions:

"America has heard much of the irreconcilable element—does it exist?"

"I am not quite sure I know what you mean," he replied. "Some call the people of northeast Ulster 'irreconcilable,' and some apply the term to our republicans."

"But we must be careful not to allow ourselves to be led away by names or by creations of propagandists. We should keep a firm grip on the facts as they are. There are people with strong convictions who are ready to sacrifice their lives and all they have for these convictions. Thus they have the most searching test of the sincerity in which they hold these convictions, and it is most unfair to characterize such devotion by such misleading names."

All Harmony in Dail Eireann.

"As for the Dail Eireann and my colleagues in the Ministry, we never at any time have had even slight differences, either of point of view or policy. We are all united in working together in the most complete harmony, basing our opinions and actions upon the sovereign will of the Irish people as ascertained and declared in repeated plebiscites."

"Is there anything in the constitution of the Irish Republic which makes it impossible to present to the Irish people any proposition coming from the British Government with respect to some new political relationship between the peoples of the two islands?" was the next question.

"No," De Valera replied.

"What measure of autonomy are you willing to grant to northeast Ulster?"

"Such autonomy as they themselves desire and such as is just," he replied.

Whatever the Irish leaders do they are careful not to say anything which might shatter the hopes on both sides of the channel. De Valera has received scores of cablegrams from the United States expressing hope in the happy outcome of the negotiations, and his face brightened when he remarked that he thought there wasn't any doubt where the American people stand regarding the efforts at a settlement.

The second meeting of the Southern Unionist leaders with De Valera will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock. There

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Caruso Will Surely Sing Next Season, Gatti Cables

EDWARD ZIEGLER, assistant to Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, received yesterday a cable message from Signor Gatti in reference to the health of Enrico Caruso, who is now at his country place near Florence. It read:

"I visited Caruso myself three days ago. His convalescence is more than normal. His strength is recovering every day. Have no preoccupations for his future condition. He will surely sing next season. Regards."
Mr. Gatti-Casazza is at present in Milan.

80 BILLION MARKS TAX ASKED BY WIRTH

Chancellor's Programme Con-
ditional on Allies Revoking
Sanctions and Silesia.

WOULD BAR LUXURIES

To Raise Half by Direct and
Balance by Indirect Levy,
According to Plan.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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BERLIN, July 7.—

Chancellor Wirth before a crowded Reichstag assembly to-day submitted the Government's tax programme proposing a total taxation of 80,000,000,000 marks for the coming year.

Chancellor Wirth makes the fulfilment of this programme conditional on the Allies' removal of the occupation sanctions and the closing of the Rhineland frontiers against importations of luxuries and on the Allies conceding the justice of the German plebiscite decision in Upper Silesia.

Dr. Helfferich declared that the demands of the Allies, together with the cost of the allied armies of occupation and other levies, imposed impossible burdens upon the German people. The amount of taxation was finally decided upon after many weeks of discussion by the Cabinet and after differences with the National Economic Parliament.

Chancellor Wirth's programme calls for half the money to be raised by direct and half by indirect taxation. The income, inheritance and corporation taxes are greatly increased. The tax on business transactions has been made slightly lighter. There is no increase in the tax on tobacco and alcohol, but numerous existing dispensations have been retracted. A heavy tax on coal, light and matches also is outlined.

The Economic Parliament, representing business interests, opposed the increase in the tax on business transactions and especially the heavier corporation tax, but the Government insisted on maintaining a balance between direct and indirect taxes, aiming thereby to overcome the opposition of the labor parties to the new indirect taxes.

Chancellor Wirth, supported by Herr Trimborn, representing the National Economic Parliament, declared that Chancellor Wirth's proposals would more than double the taxes, which are already more than 50 per cent, declaring that now the programme does not leave the Germans enough to live on enough to live.

The Government's programme will now receive the attention of the permanent sub-committee on finance after the adjournment of the Reichstag to-morrow.

I. W. W. PROSECUTOR IS SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN

Kansas Lawyer Decoyed Into
Country in Motor Car.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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GREAT BEND, Kan., July 7.—Arthur C. Banta, 35, a well known criminal attorney, and son of a judge, was shot and killed by a motorist in a motor car last night on a lonely country road about three miles west of this city. He was decoyed to the scene by a fake telephone call. His watch and his pocketbook were undisturbed and nothing was stolen from his car. Revenge is the motive for the crime, it is believed, since Banta had been especially active in his denunciation of W. W. Cady here. He leaves a wife and three children.

PORTLAND POST OFFICE CAT 'KILLED ON DUTY'

Official Recognition Given
Her as Mail Protector.

PORTLAND, Me., July 7.—The position of official parcel post protector in the Portland post office is vacant. "Died while engaged in the faithful performance of duty" was the cause of death pronounced by her fellow workers upon the former occupant, Elizabeth, the post office cat.

Some time ago she was officially recognized by the Post Office Department, which made an allowance for such sustenance as she needed in addition to the money for which she was paid. Yesterday she was caught in the elevator machinery and killed. One of her kittens is now an applicant for the job.

REGAINS HIS SPEECH IN AIRPLANE FLIGHT

Lost It Year Ago When
Kicked in Head by Horse.

INMAN HEAD, N.H., July 7.—A case parallel to that of the American soldier who regained his speech during an airplane flight has been brought to light here.

Over a year ago Wilfred Verner, a airplane pilot, as a result of sharp blows and dived he was when he landed, but was able to talk.

RESTAURANT OWNER KILLS PAIR WHO TRY TO 'CLEAN UP' PLACE

Two With Reputations as
'Tough Men' Start Fight
as Food Is Refused.

ATTACK COUNTER MAN

Proprietor Shoots One
Through Heart and Second
Dies on Operating Table.

CUSTOMERS SEE TRAGEDY

Hundreds Jam Street in Front
of Place Attracted by Firing
—Slayer Is Held.

Ferdinand Fernandez of 196 Bradhurst avenue, who runs a small restaurant in 785 Columbus avenue, near Ninety-ninth street, has had considerable trouble recently with Thomas "Red" Duncan of 348 Amsterdam avenue and Aloysius Buckley of 344 Manhattan avenue, who had the reputation of being tough and tumble fighters. So last night when Buckley and Duncan came into the luncheonroom and demanded something to eat Fernandez refused to serve them.

"Get out of here," said Fernandez. "I've had enough trouble with you. I don't want you in my place."
"You give us something to eat," Duncan demanded, "or we'll clean the place out and beat you up."

Fernandez said nothing to this, so far as the police have been able to learn from witnesses, and Buckley went behind the counter and began to take plates from the rack, handing them to Duncan, who sat on a stool at the counter and began to eat. Neither man wore a coat or a collar and the police say that they had been drinking.

Thrown Over Counter.

Buckley had thrown over perhaps three plates when Fernandez's counter man, Muhachi Higashide, of 60 West 129th street, attacked him and threw him over the counter. Buckley went behind the counter again and grappled with the Japanese. Duncan, so the police were told by five men who were in the lunch room and saw the affair, leaped at Fernandez and struck the lunch room proprietor. Fernandez did not strike back, but turned and ran into a rear room, while Duncan started toward the counter to help Buckley whip the Japanese. He had just started to leap over when Fernandez reentered the lunch room with a revolver in his hand.

Duncan started toward the lunch room owner, and Fernandez shot him in the heart, killing him almost instantly. Fernandez then fired four more shots, blazing away indiscriminately at Duncan as he lay on the floor and at Buckley as he struggled with the Japanese behind the counter. Two of the bullets struck Buckley, one in the chest and the other in the stomach, and he died half an hour later in the Reconstruction Hospital, at 100th street and Central Park West.

The district in which the luncheonroom is situated is thickly populated, and the shooting and the crashing of crockery and glassware in the restaurant attracted a large crowd to the street and an even larger crowd to the fire escapes and windows of nearby tenements. Sergeant Ernest Moore and Patrolman John Salmon, at 100th street and Columbus avenue, heard the shots and hurried into the restaurant.

Found Dead and Dying.

They said later that they found Duncan lying dead on the floor, with Buckley behind the counter mortally wounded. Fernandez stood in the center of the room snapping the hammer of his gun on an empty cylinder, wildly excited and shouting that Duncan and Buckley were trying to kill him. Five men and who had been eating when the trouble began were huddled in a corner, and outside hundreds pushed and milled in their eagerness to get into the place and see what had happened.

Sergeant Moore and Patrolman Salmon dispersed the crowd, with the aid of other policemen who were summoned. A taxi cab was called, and both Duncan and Buckley were taken to the hospital, and the latter died on the operating table a few minutes later. The five witnesses were taken to the 100th street station and questioned, but later were released. Fernandez offered no resistance when the policemen entered, and was locked up, charged with homicide.

The police of the West 100th street station say that Duncan and Buckley were known on the upper West Side as "tough men," and that they have been terrorizing the small luncheonroom and store owners with their demands for some time. Both, the police say, have frequently been arrested for petty crimes. When they were searched Duncan had a nickel in his pockets and Buckley a pawn ticket for a suit of clothes which had recently been pledged.

FEUD IN ITALY LEADS TO HIS KILLING HERE

Man Two Months in Country
Shot on Doorstep.

A feud which, the police believe, began in Italy last night led to the killing of Dominico Versatelli, 23, a longshoreman, as he sat on the doorstep of 74 Union street, Brooklyn. Versatelli had been living in this country two months ago and had been living at 95 Union street. Six shots, two of which took effect in the abdomen, were fired at him at close range by an unknown assailant. Hundreds of persons who had gone to the street for relief from the heat saw the shooting. The stranger ran through the hallway of the building and disappeared in the back yard. Policemen Dowling and Wilson reached the scene in time to see the fleeing man leap over the back fence. The reserves from the Hamilton avenue precinct were called out and they surrounded the block. A house to house search was made, but the man was not found.

BRITAIN WANTS CALL FROM AMERICA FOR NAVY DISARMAMENT

London Expects Invitation to Anglo-Japanese-American Conference, Which May Include China, and Question of Renewing Alliance With Japan Will Be Deferred Until Later.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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NEW YORK, July 7.—

London expects an invitation from Washington within a few hours calling an Anglo-Japanese-American conference. China may be included. Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons to-night that he expected to make a full statement of the entire Pacific situation in the House of Commons Monday. Ambassador George Harvey has spent the greater part of the last two days conferring with officials of the Foreign Office. Unless there is a strange divergence between their views and the views of usually well informed persons with whom THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has talked during the last few hours, the British position is this:

The imperial conference will not act on the Japanese question until a conference with the United States is held. Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and Lord Lee all having successively expressed their willingness that the British Government enter such a conference and Congress having acted upon the resolution urging that it be called, it is the opinion here that Great Britain can do nothing until she hears officially from President Harding or Secretary Hughes.

While the technical disposition here is to keep the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese pact separate from the plans for disarmament, the substantial interdependence of the two questions is well recognized and it is admitted that Great Britain or any other interested country cannot proceed far with either question without the other.

The Anglo-Japanese pact as it stands at present is a dead letter. It may be used as an interim bridge to avoid outright denunciation, but it will never be used to adopt "immediate steps" to procure their release from any obligations inconsistent with the terms of the covenant which they may have undertaken before becoming members of the League of Nations.

The Foreign Office, in a note signed by Lord Curzon himself, admitted last July that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was not wholly in accord with the League of Nations covenant, and that consequently both the United Kingdom and Japan were under obligation to revise it. While Premier Meighen and Smuts and other opponents of the alliance admit that technically it is possible to maintain Lord Curzon's note did not formally denounce the treaty, and that therefore it remains in operation until the necessary year of its termination is given, they nevertheless maintain it is perfectly clear that both Great Britain and Japan are under absolute obligation to revise the terms of the treaty so as to bring it into harmony with the league's covenant and that notice of termination of the treaty should according be given immediately.

When Lord Hinchinbrooke first gave his opinion that the necessary year did not constitute denunciation and that the treaty would therefore continue in force, there seemed to be a disposition to let the question stand pending efforts to have a disarmament conference on the Pacific. Opponents of the alliance, however, appear to have arrived at the conclusion that the treaty in force it will be much more difficult to bring about an arrangement with the United States, Great Britain and Japan as parties, and the undesirability of arousing the hostility of Americans by reviving the alliance.

The Foreign Office declined to-day to discuss the subject. Former Premier Kato, who is closely and officially connected with the history of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, is quoted by the newspapers to-day as saying that Japan need not continue the alliance if there is objection on the part of Great Britain, but that the renewal is desirable so long as there is no strong objection.

Under the terms of the treaty, the British Government to obtain an opinion from Washington upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance have failed. It can be said, however, that this Government looks with concern on the renewal of the alliance, not so much because of any possible threat it may contain against the United States but because it would hamper the closer concord of the nations on partial disarmament which the Washington Government desires to bring about.

Ambassador Harvey has been engaging in important discussions with British and other allied officials on this subject, and it is believed here that the Ambassador's suggestion in his Fourth of July speech—that dangers in the Pacific situation might be dispelled sooner than expected—hinted at the solution that is being sought.

A premature declaration, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, would interfere with the success of the negotiations now in progress. Despite the decision of Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, that the Anglo-Japanese treaty will remain in force until twelve months after such time as the Foreign Office may serve notice of its desire to denounce it, Premier Meighen of Canada and other opponents of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the conference of Premiers are unwilling to let the question rest. It is understood they have determined to bring the matter up again some time next week and are confident that as a result of the representations they propose making steps will be taken toward giving the twelve months notice of the termination of the treaty.

The ground upon which it is believed they will base their case is that the Chancellor's explanation ignores the crucial point in the whole matter, Article XX of the League of Nations covenant. Under this article members of the league agree the covenant "is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof," and undertake to adopt "immediate steps" to procure their release from any obligations inconsistent with the terms of the covenant which they may have undertaken before becoming members of the League of Nations.

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JAPAN IS FORTIFYING ISLANDS IN PACIFIC, KEEPING OUT ALIENS

Exploits Strategic Possibilities, Though Mandate Terms Forbid Forts.

BONIN ISLES ARMED

Batteries Being Constructed in Luchu Group, Air-drome at Myakeshima.

KEY POINTS SELECTED

Foreign Ships Not Allowed to Call at South Sea Ports Without Permits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, July 7.—

Although the terms of her mandate forbid Japan from building fortifications or naval bases upon former German South Sea islands, proofs have been received at London that she is already exploiting the strategic possibilities of these territories.

Reliable information has been received that the Bonin Islands, which are on the way from Yokohama to the Marianne archipelago, are being fortified heavily. The Bonin Islands are not under the mandate, but have been Japanese territory since 1861. A glance at the map of the Eastern Pacific, however, shows their strategic importance regarding American as well as the mandated territory.

An initial sum of 1,390,000 yen is to be spent in the defence works on the Bonin Islands alone. The Japanese plan to have the islands first equipped with long range naval guns, and the programme includes the establishment of two seaplane stations and one submarine base.

Other Islands Strengthened.

Other islands along the same route but nearer to Japan also are being converted into armed strongholds. Powerful batteries of twelve inch guns and mortars are under construction at Ami O-Shimi Yajami in the Luchu group of islands, and at Myakeshima, where a naval air-drome is to be laid out.

The fortifications of these islands are being planned under the direction of Capt. Mori of the Japanese Navy Department, who made a tour of inspection of the islands last fall. Since early in the year foreigners have been discouraged from visiting the islands, and the Bonin Islands now have been placed under joint naval and military control.

Meanwhile the strategic status of the islands mandated to the Japanese is indicated in the report that three steamships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were chartered some months ago by the Japanese Navy Department to convey supplies to garrisons at Salpen and Truk.

Few Hours Sail From Guam.

Salpen is only a few hours' sail from Guam, the American base, and Truk is the seat of government in the Caroline Islands. These transports are running regularly between these islands and Yokosuka, the chief Japanese naval base.

The Japanese War Office in dispatches from Tokyo formally denied that fortifications are being built on the Marshall or Caroline Islands, but did not mention the Marianne Islands, which are infinitely more important strategically. In any case Japan is at pains to keep foreigners away from the South Sea Islands, and no alien ships are allowed to call at South Sea ports without special permits.

It is considered significant here that after long deliberation the Tokyo Government finally has decided to retain all the mandated islands, including the island of Yap, under the control of the Navy Department, notwithstanding the nominal introduction of a civil administration in the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

13,000 SHIP WORKERS LEAD BIG KOBE STRIKE

Police Reserves Called Out in Japanese Seaport.

Kobe, Japan, July 7.—Thirteen thousand employees in the Kawasaki dockyard went on strike to-day for an increase in wages. Strikes also were begun in other industries. The police reserves were called out to preserve order.

Kobe, a seaport of Japan in the southern part of the island of Hongo, has extensive shipyards where several important Japanese war vessels have been built. It has large railway shops also. The population is almost 200,000.

DESPATCHES CONFIRM JAILING OF TROTSKY

Lenine Said to Have Ordered
It on June 30.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—European despatches received in semi-official circles to-day tended to confirm press reports that Premier Lenine of Russia has imprisoned Leon Trotsky.

The messages said Lenine was reported to have ordered the detention of Trotsky in the Kremlin on June 30.

When you think of writing, think of WHITING—A-Z.

Coolness Saves Flyers as 'Blimp' C-3 Explodes

NORFOLK, Va., July 7.—The coolness of Lieutenant B. N. Johnson, commander, and O. O. Atwood, pilot, was responsible for the escape of the crew of the naval dirigible C-3 to-day when the huge blimp caught fire 400 feet above the naval air station at Hampton Roads. The airship exploded soon after it had been brought to the ground, but the six aboard were uninjured except for burns.

With his coat burning, Lieut. Johnson fought to keep the flames from the fuel tank, and although his right wrist was fractured by a glancing blow from a propeller he continued his efforts, meanwhile directing the descent of the craft. Lieut. Atwood was surrounded by flames as he brought the big bag to earth by a swift drop.

4 MEN KIDNAP BABY; FATHER IS ACCUSED

Nine-Months-Old Child Taken
From Pompton Lakes Home
of James Simpson.

MOTHER KNOCKED DOWN

Mrs. Alfred Torrens Recognizes Husband as One of Party Throttles Her.

A nursing baby, Margaret Eloyse Torrens, 9 months old, was snatched from her crib yesterday morning at the summer home of her grandfather, James Simpson, a Paterson silk manufacturer, in the Ramapo Mountains a mile from the town of Pompton Lakes, N. J. She was carried off by four men in an automobile.

The baby's mother, Mrs. Margaret Torrens, was knocked down by one of the invaders. With one hand at her throat, he held the other over her mouth to keep her still. She says that she unmistakably recognized the leader of the men as her husband, Alfred Torrens, whom she married two years ago against the will of her parents and whom she left in January last.

Ransom Demand Forestalled.

The automobile, after the seizure, sped along the Ramapo road in a direction which would take it either to Paterson or further up into the Ramapo range. The police of all New Jersey cities and towns have descriptions of the men and have been asked to catch them.

The grandfather of the baby, James Simpson, is head of the silk manufacturing firm of James Simpson & Co. and director of the City Trust Company and the Paterson Bridge Company. He said last night that if money was demanded for the baby's return he would not pay one cent, but that he would if necessary spend his last cent to capture the kidnappers, whom he described as "murderous bandits."

Chief of Police Miller of Pompton Lakes rode yesterday afternoon up to Green Pond, in Morris county, where the mother of Torrens, who lives in the winter at 225 Seventeenth street, Paterson, has a summer cottage. He thought the son might have taken the baby to his grandmother. But Mrs. Torrens told Miller she had not seen Alfred Torrens since last Saturday. The police chief, on a hint that Torrens was somewhere in the hills, decided to spend the night at Greenwood Lake. It is not charged that Torrens had not seen Alfred Torrens since last Saturday. The police chief, on a hint that Torrens was somewhere in the hills, decided to spend the night at Greenwood Lake. It is not charged that Torrens had not seen Alfred Torrens since last Saturday. The police chief, on a hint that Torrens was somewhere in the hills, decided to spend the night at Greenwood Lake. It is not charged that Torrens had not seen Alfred Torrens since last Saturday.

The Simpson home is called The Cedars. It is a large stone and shingle bungalow set among trees on a hillside above a lake and commanding a fine view of the Ramapo Valley and mountains. Mrs. Torrens had bathed the baby and placed it in the crib on a screened porch and was dressing it in a summer kitchen at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Her mother was resting in another room. There was no one about the place except the two women and the baby. A sister of Mrs. Torrens, Miss Marcia Simpson, had driven over to Pompton Lakes on a marketing trip.

Up the private driveway from the main road, winding among the cedars, came an Overland car, Country Club model, with four men aboard. It stopped in the drive back of the house. Two men stayed near the car. The others entered the kitchen. Mrs. Torrens looked up from her ironing. She says the man who came in first was her husband, whom she had not seen since they parted six months ago. He didn't say anything, but strode through the house to the screened porch to see the baby. The baby had gone to sleep. Two men, slightly taller than her husband, who is tall and dark—he is half Cuban—were "solder clothes." Mrs. Torrens says that Mr. Torrens had a dark shirt and breeches and spiral puttees of the same color.

This man was also silent. The mother says he jumped at her, covered her mouth and nose with one of his hands so that she could hardly breathe, and applying the fingers of his other hand to her throat, bent her over until she fell to the floor, where he held her. Means while, she says, her husband ran through the house to the porch. A moment later she heard a man shout. At that point her captor released her.

Continued on Sixth Page.

HARDING AT CAPITOL TO SIDETRACK BONUS FOR TAX AND TARIFF

Visits Senate Office and Urges Members to Hasten Work for Which Extra Session Was Called.

TOO MANY SIDE ISSUES

President Lunches With Old Associates and Lays Down Law Bluntly on Revenue Revision.

IS FOR A SENATE RECESS

Would Favor Bonus at Proper Time in Future—Talks on Disarmament and Agricultural Matters.

*Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—

President Harding motored to the Capitol to-day and told Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate that he does not want a soldiers' bonus bill passed at this session.

Mr. Harding's visit was unexpected, as it is a rare occasion when a President goes in person to thrash out legislation with members of the Senate.

The President did not stop with the bonus. In the Senate dining room, where he lunched; in his room across from the Senate Chamber, and in his automobile in front of the Senate Office Building he held conferences for two hours on the tariff, taxation, agricultural measures, disarmament and the question of a Senate recess.